

ALLEGED DYNAMITERS ARE NOW ON TRIAL

Fifty Defendants Appear Indianapolis Court

TWELVE BAILIFFS ARE NEEDED TO HANDLE MONSTER CROWD

Trial Is Held in the Federal Court and Will Last For Three Months at the Least

- Federal grand jury convened November 7, 1911.
- Examined 400 witnesses.
- Returned indictments February 6, 1912.
- Number of labor leaders and others indicted, 54.
- Arraigned on March 9, 1912.
- Conspiracy trials began, Indianapolis, October 1.
- Number witnesses to be examined, 700.
- Probable length of trial, not less than three months.
- Possible sentences, two years' imprisonment on conspiracy charges.
- Eighteen months on each charge of unlawfully transporting explosives.
- Presiding judge, A. B. Anderson, federal district court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 1.—The final chapter in what the government alleges was a gigantic conspiracy on the part of iron workers and others to fight their battles with dynamite and nitro-glycerine, began today. The cases of 51 officials of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers and other union leaders indicted by the federal grand jury here on February 6, 1912, on charges of conspiracy, were called in federal court before Judge A. B. Anderson.

There was considerable comment over the coincidence that two years ago today, the Los Angeles Times was dynamited, resulting in 21 lives being lost; the sentencing of J. J. McNamara, former secretary-treasurer of the iron workers to 15 years and his brother, J. B. McNamara, to life imprisonment in California and precipitating the investigation by the government which culminated in the present trials.

The McNamaras and John J. McCray, former member of the iron workers' executive board, were the only men indicted by the federal grand jury not expected to appear in court today. McCray was never found and the government authorities believe he is dead.

Immediately after court convened, Olaf A. Tveitmo, secretary of the California Building Trades council and previously indicted at Los Angeles in connection with the dynamite conspiracy and E. A. Clancy, both of San Francisco, were arraigned on the indictments returned here. Both pleaded not guilty. When indicted, Tveitmo and Clancy, who were then in California, requested that they be arraigned when the trials opened, which was granted.

District Attorney C. W. Miller then made a motion that all the defendants be tried as in one case in order to facilitate procedure. This was granted. The work of selecting a jury then began.

The 54 defendants were arrested on charges of conspiracy. In the indictments returned by the federal grand jury, 47 violations of the law are shown. All the defendants are alleged to have conspired to bring about these violations.

Other indictments in addition to the general conspiracy indictments on which the arrests were made, charge the defendants with transporting nitro-glycerine. Others charge them with aiding and abetting Orrie E. McManigal in the unlawful transportation of nitro-glycerine. Another charges the defendants with carrying dynamite and another with aiding and abetting McManigal in the transportation of dynamite. J. J. McNamara is also named as a carrier of dynamite. In drawing the 32 dynamite indictments District Attorney Miller endeavored to cover every possible phase of the dynamite cases which accounts for the fact that in many instances, the same alleged transactions are the basis for different charges.

The federal grand jury convened here November 7, 1911. Four hundred witnesses from various parts of the country were examined. On February 6, 1912, indictments were secretly returned and writs were issued and sent to United States marshals

Chicago to San Francisco, 20 quarts of nitro-glycerin, July 15, 1910.
Chicago to Omaha, Neb., eight quarts of nitro-glycerin, April 17, 1910.
Indianapolis to Chicago, 14 quarts of nitro-glycerin, July 25, 1910.
Chicago to Milwaukee, 14 quarts of nitro-glycerin, July 27, 1910.
Toledo, O., to Indianapolis, 19 quarts of nitro-glycerin, August 1, 1910.
Indianapolis to St. Louis, 12 quarts of nitro-glycerin, August 18, 1910.
St. Louis to Kansas City, Mo., 12 quarts of nitro-glycerin, August 19, 1910.
Indianapolis to Peoria, Ill., 20 quarts of nitro-glycerin, September 14, 1910.
Indianapolis to Chicago, six quarts of nitro-glycerin, September 17, 1910.
Chicago to Pine, Ind., eight quarts of nitro-glycerin, September 21, 1910.
Indianapolis to Chicago, eight quarts of nitro-glycerin, October 4, 1910.
Chicago to Albany, N. Y., eight quarts of nitro-glycerin, October 5, 1910.
Albany to Worcester, Mass., eight quarts of nitro-glycerin, October 6, 1910.
Indianapolis to Chicago, 12 quarts of nitro-glycerin, December 10, 1910.
Chicago to Los Angeles, 12 quarts of nitro-glycerin, December 12, 1910.
Bellfontaine, O., to Indianapolis, 45 pounds of dynamite, January 22, 1911.
Bellfontaine, O., to Indianapolis, 120 pounds of dynamite, January 24, 1911.
Marion, O., to Indianapolis, 100 pounds of dynamite, January 27, 1911.
Bellfontaine, O., to Indianapolis, 75 pounds of dynamite, February 1, 1911.
Indianapolis to Chicago, 80 sticks of dynamite, February 20, 1911.
Indianapolis to Chicago, 40 sticks of dynamite, February 21, 1911.
Chicago to Milwaukee, 40 sticks of dynamite, March 15, 1911.
Milwaukee to Chicago, two quarts of nitro-glycerin, March 18, 1911.
Indianapolis to St. Louis, 40 sticks of dynamite, March 19, 1911.
St. Louis to Omaha, Neb., 40 sticks of dynamite, March 20, 1911.
Toledo, O., to Albany, N. Y., 40 sticks of dynamite, March 29, 1911.
Albany, N. Y., to Boston, 40 sticks of dynamite, March 30, 1911.
Toledo, O., to Sidney, O., and from Sidney, O., to Indianapolis, 40 sticks of dynamite, April 7, 1911.
There is a charge of carrying the explosives on a car and another charge of carrying them on a railway train, that precaution having been taken in order to avoid an attack on the indictment on the ground that it did not sufficiently specify the conveyance.

The Men Indicted
F. M. Ryan, Indianapolis, president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.
H. S. Hockin, Indianapolis and Detroit, secretary-treasurer of the iron workers.
S. P. Meadows, Indianapolis, secretary-treasurer of the Marion county Building Trades council and district business agent of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.
J. T. Butler, Indianapolis, international first vice president of the iron workers.
Fred J. Sherman, Indianapolis, business agent Indianapolis iron workers' local.
J. J. McNamara, former secretary-treasurer of the iron workers, now serving a 15-year sentence at San Quentin, Cal., prison for dynamiting.
J. B. McNamara, serving a life sentence at San Quentin for dynamiting the Los Angeles Times.
Orrie E. McManigal, confessed dynamiter and informer.
Olaf A. Tveitmo, San Francisco, secretary of the California Building Trades council.
E. A. Clancy, San Francisco, former iron workers' executive board.
J. E. Munsey, Salt Lake City, Utah, business agent of the Salt Lake Iron Workers' local.
Frank K. Pointer, Omaha, business agent iron workers' local.
William K. Benson, Detroit, president Detroit Federation of Labor.
John J. McCray, former member of the iron workers' executive board.
J. W. Irwin, Peoria, Ill., former secretary of Peoria iron workers' local.
Milton H. Davis, Philadelphia, member of the iron workers' executive board in 1904.
Patrick Ryan, Chicago, business agent local No. 1.
Peter J. Smith, Cleveland, former business agent of the iron workers.
George (Nipper) Anderson, Cleveland, walking delegate iron workers.
Frank C. Webb, New York, former member international executive board, iron workers.
Daniel Brophy, New York, former member international executive board.
Paul Morrin, St. Louis, business agent of the iron workers' local.
John H. Barry, St. Louis, former business agent.
W. E. Reddin, Milwaukee, financial secretary, business agent, iron workers' local.
Herman G. Seiffert, Milwaukee, assistant business agent for iron workers' local, 1909-10.
Michael J. Cunnane, Philadelphia, business agent iron workers' local.
Daniel Buckley, Davenport, Ia., business agent of iron workers' local.
H. W. Legleitner, Pittsburg, former member international executive board of iron workers.
Charles W. Wachmeister, Detroit, former business agent and former president iron workers' local.
Frank J. Murphy, Detroit, walking delegate iron workers.
R. H. Houllhan, Chicago, financial secretary Chicago iron workers' local No. 1.
James Cooney, Chicago, one of the business agents of iron workers' local No. 1.
James Coughlin, Chicago, former business agent local No. 1.
William Shupe, Chicago, former business agent local No. 1.
Edward Clark, Cincinnati, former business agent iron workers' local.
Ernest G. W. Baise, Cincinnati, former business agent Indianapolis local No. 22.
William Bernhardt, Cincinnati, financial secretary Cincinnati iron workers' local in 1910.
E. E. Phillips, Syracuse, N. Y., secretary-treasurer iron workers' local.
John Carroll, Syracuse, N. Y., recording secretary iron workers' local.
James E. Ray, Springfield, Ill., president Peoria iron workers' local.
Edward Smythe, Springfield, Ill., financial secretary Peoria iron workers' local.
A. J. Kavanaugh, Springfield, Ill., business agent for Springfield iron workers' local in 1911.
M. L. Pennell, Springfield, Ill., president for Springfield iron workers' local in 1909-10-11.
W. Bert Brown, Kansas City, walking delegate for Kansas City iron workers' local in 1910.
W. J. McCain, Kansas City, business agent iron workers' local.
Hiram R. Cline, Munice, Ind., general organizer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.
Michael J. Young, Boston, business agent iron workers' local.
Charles Beum, Minneapolis, business manager local Building Trades council.
M. J. Hannon, Scranton, Pa., business agent iron workers' local.
Clarence E. Dowd, Rochester, N. Y., business agent of the machinists' union.
Patrick A. Cooley, New Orleans, La., member general executive board iron workers.
Frank J. Higgins, Springfield, Mass., New England organizer for the iron workers.
Patrick F. Farrell, New York, former member international executive board iron workers.
Fred Mooney, Duluth, financial secretary Duluth iron workers' local in 1910.

KEY NOTE OF DEMOCRACY IS SOUNDED AT RALLY HELD LAST NIGHT AT THE NEVADA THEATRE

LACK OF ELECTRIC POWER DELAYS ISSUE OF BONANZA

The electric current that supplies the Bonanza with power went on strike this afternoon, which accounts for the lateness of this paper this afternoon. After a wait of a half hour the gasoline auxiliary plant was placed in operation and with this assistance it was possible to issue the paper.

The trouble with the electric al juice was at the Bishop plant, although the exact nature could not be learned. It is believed, however, to have been caused by the electrical storm.

All the Tonopah mines and mills were also forced to suspend operations during the interval the power was off.

ORDER GREEK MERCHANTMEN OUT OF TURK MARTS

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO ARE NOW PREPARING FOR HOSTILE WAR

VIENNA, Oct. 1.—The Turkish government has ordered all Greek merchantmen out of Turkish waters, Turkey, Bulgaria and Servia. Greece is rapidly mobilizing all troops. Montenegro is already on a war footing. It is reported the allies are preparing to land troops on the Aegean coast of Turkey. An Albanian dispatch says the Montenegrins massacred 30 Turks, defacing the corpses.

Constantinople reports that the Bulgarian minister had been recalled. A near panic occurred on the Bourse when stocks slumped.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—A Constantinople dispatch says that Nenadovitch, the Servian minister, gave Turkey two days to release a trainload of munitions needed for the Servian war.

BEIGRADE, Oct. 1.—Last night and this morning military trains started for the Turkish border.

FIFTY MILL WORKERS CLUBBED BY OFFICERS

THREAT IS MADE TO DYNAMITE JAIL AND COURT HOUSE AT SALEM, MASS.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Oct. 1.—Fifty textilers were clubbed insensible at the Arlington mill by the police when they attacked the plant after being refused jobs because they had struck. Further rioting is feared.

SALEM, Oct. 1.—City Marshal Lehan has received two blackhand letters threatening to dynamite the courthouse and jail unless Ettor and Giovannitti are released. The guards have been doubled. At the luncheon recess only two jurors were in the box.

MOYER DECLARES THAT STRIKE IS CERTAINLY

ELY, Nev., Oct. 1.—Moyer asserts there will be an immediate strike unless the union is recognized and 50 cents a day increase be granted.

PHYSICIAN OF THE POPE DEAD AT ROME

ROME, Oct. 1.—Dr. Petacci, the pope's physician, is dead.

Forty-five naturalization hearings up before district court

Sounding the principals of the democratic party, the opening gun of the campaign was delivered in Tonopah last night with a rally at the Nevada theatre. Addresses were delivered by Hon. Key Pittman, democratic candidate for the United States senate, George B. Thatcher, one of the democratic presidential electors, and H. R. Cooke, who officiated as the chairman of the meeting.

A good crowd was in attendance and the remarks of the different speakers were listened to with close attention with hearty applause frequently interrupting the course of the arguments. Mr. Cooke, as chairman of the democratic county central committee, called the meeting to order and after a short address introduced George Thatcher. Mr. Thatcher attacked the address as delivered Saturday night by Senator Massey and declared the republican candidate to be in woeful ignorance of the constitution of the United States and also of the Sherman anti-trust law. He declared that Senator Massey in his discussions had overlooked the wool tariff issues.

An ovation greeted Mr. Pittman as he arose to speak. He first explained the difficulty of addressing an audience composed of home people. "If I have no reason other than my own personal ambition to be elected to the United States senate, I am not a fit candidate for the office," declared Mr. Pittman. Continuing he declared it his belief that Nevada was entitled to certain legislation by the national congress for the betterment of conditions in this state and that if elected he would labor in this behalf. He attacked the republican tariff principles, with special reference to the wool and steel schedules and stated that it was the principle of democracy to reduce the tariff. His advocations were of the free trade order and the speaker said in order to secure the tariff reductions it would first be necessary to elect a democratic president and a democratic congress.

The trusts problem also came in for discussion and Mr. Pittman announced while he admired his opponent and liked him as a friend, he differed with him when he advocated a high protective tariff.

That the steel trust and the wool trust were favored by the government was the statement of the speaker, who called attention to the report of the house committee that investigated the former corporation. The standpat republicans in congress were termed as being reactionaries by Mr. Pittman, and in this list he placed the name of Senator Massey. At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Pittman declared himself in favor of woman's suffrage and also of the recall of the judiciary. Two years ago, he declared, he was not in favor of the granting of the right of franchise to women, but after observing the vast corruption in Nevada politics, he became convinced that some agency was needed to purify matters, and in the granting of woman's suffrage he believed the proper solution would be obtained. The meeting closed with three rousing cheers for the national candidates of the party.

MANY ASPIRE FOR CITIZENSHIP TO THE U. S.

FORTY-FIVE NATURALIZATION HEARINGS UP BEFORE DISTRICT COURT

The examination of applicants for naturalization as citizens of the United States was begun this morning in the district court before Judge Mark Averill. Of ten applicants examined up to noon, only three gave satisfactory answer to the questions propounded. In all, there are 45 applicants, of which number probably 25 will be examined today. F. N. Littleton of San Francisco, special examiner of the bureau of immigration, is assisting in the examinations.